SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

Amusements Fo-Day. Leadony of Designesianus Exclusion, Booth's Theater Cymbeline Matinus. Blue Opera House - Ages Ale Mellows.
Capitaline Park, Heack yn-Bernau Malines.
Daly's New Theater-An Arbitan Nicht Mellows.
Fifth Avenus Theother Garbinan from Aerala. Malines.
Grand Opera House - Golden, Fallines. Maverly's Theatre-Wilsy Select. Malines. Konter & Binl's Garden -Concert. Redison 'quere Theatre Hasel Kirks, Mallass. Niblo's Garden Hastadou Minsters, Nathus. New York Aquarium I'm Thomb, Mallass. Park Theatre-Justina Waitcomia, Marinea. Standard Theatre-Hobbies, Matines. Theatre Camique Rulliges fluord Surpriss. Matthes. Tony Pentor's Theatre Variety. Union Square Thrattee B) Pariers. Matthes. Windsor Theatre-Ten Thousand Miles Away. Matinee.

The Republican Record for April.

In the closing days of March an impulsive leader of the third-term movement, while referring to the election of delegates to Chicago, said that GRANT would roll through the April Conventions like a spring flood. Well, the April Conventions of the Republican party have been held, and we are now able to measure the depth and velocity of Schurz: the flood. We do this the more readily because our esteemed contemporaries of the third-term type seem not to display their usual alacrity in classifying the statistics of this inundation.

Republican State Conventions were held in thirteen States during the month of April for the purpose of electing delegates to Chicago, and Conventions for the like object assembled in five Congressional districts. We give the results, placing the delegates under the head of GRANT and Anti-GRANT, and vouching for the accuracy of the classification:

		Anti-			A
Grant. Grant			Grant.		Gr.
Arksnsas	12	-	Massachusetts	2	
California	-	12	Minsouri	200	
Connecticut		12	Ohio,	-	
Georgia	- 6	100	Oregon	-	
Inwa	-	22	Virginia	22	
Kansas		10	South Carolina	14	
Kentucky	24	-	and the second second second	-	1.0
Total				1:10	1

This table will bear careful study. It embraces just about one-third of the delegates that will meet at Chicago. So far from GRANT sweeping through the April Conventions with the velocity of a flood, it will be seen that in a total of 244 delegates they gave a majority of twenty-four against

But the significant feature of these results is that, with the exception of the two from Massachusetts, GRANT gets all his 110 delegates in States that will not give the Republican candidate a single electoral vote in November; while on the other hand, with the exception of the sixteen delegates from Georgia, the 134 delegates who are opposed to the nomination of GRANT all come from States which the Republicans have recently carried, and whose electoral votes they are now expecting to get. One would suppose that these facts would make the leaders in the third-term conspiracy pause and hesitate.

The Freedman's Bank.

The report of the investigation ordered by the Senate a year ago into the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company in Washington may be described as a most impotent conclusion to many sensational promises. Nothing of the least importance has been developed that was not long ago made known by former committees. only fact of consequence brought to light is that a majority of the present Commissioners, in one case at least of barefaced swindling, refused to prosecute the guilty parties, hitherto known to the public from their complicity with the Washington Ring.

There are some striking facts disclosed by the Commissioners' exhibits. In round numbers, eight hundred thousand dollars have been paid out in dividends, and it has cost three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars for expenses, or nearly one-half the sum realized by the poor defrauded depositors. Delay, litigation, death, and disease have done their work among the sixty thousand freedmen and their families who carried their little savings to this institution for security. For it is found that of the first dividend of 20 per cent. there remains uncalled for the large sum of \$45,114.98, and of the second dividend of 10 per cent, nearly an equal sum, amounting to \$44,102.77. No owners could be discovered for this money.

After the failure of the bank under the crash of 1873, a Republican Congress passed an act in 1874 turning its affairs over to three Commissioners, with a salary of \$3,000 each. They have been six years winding the business up, and now at the end of that time the work is still unfinished, and new legislation is proposed to continue it. The cost of this Commission and its contingencles has averaged about \$25,000 a year, every dime of which comes out of the remaining assets of the bank. The Commission consists of J. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBERT PURVIS. and R. H. T. LEIPOLD. Mr. CRESWELL, at the time of his appointment, was counsel before the Alabama Commission through GRANT'S partiality: Punyis was a colored citizen of Philadelphia, and LEI-POLD was a clerk in the Treasury. The two first appear from the very start to have thrown the bulk of the work upon the last, and this finally led to an explosion of personal wrath before the committee.

A correspondence occurred between these parties five years ago, which is of interest gow as showing how the rights of the freedthen were guarded by a representative of their own race, and by a politician who has made capital by professing to be a peculiar friend of the black man. On May 6, 1875, Mr. LEIPOLD addressed a letter to his two colleagues, in which he says:

"I have, therefore, to request that you should deter mine among yourselves upon some plan whereby the duties arising out of our joint connection with this conpany, as well as the time necessary to attend to them, may hereafter be equally divided between us. Licer-tainly never was contemplated that the entire minuscre-ment of this concern should fall upon one Commissioner, as has substantially been the case for the last ten

months, as long as there are three appointed and paid." Mr. Cheswell answered, May 22, 1875, as follows:

"It was the distinct understanding that I could not up dertake the personal charge of the involved labors of that of Mr. Dudley on Tuesday, making the extended convers. By exacutation was that you would horrible disaster at the Madison Square take personal charge of the institution and its pro-erty. In consideration of the extra services required day of July next, and an equal sum thereafter, so long as the extra duties thus devolved upon you will prevent you from engaging in any other business pursuits."

Mr. Punvis replied, May 25, 1875:

I am giad to know that the proposition of J. A. J. Creswers, in which I cordially unite, is accepted by you to wit, that by reason of the partial relief from our di spon 3 98 an increased amount of laker, we individually you the sum of \$250 for such extra services from the 1st day or July."

missioners thought fit to perform their du- every effort was made to stave off and de gation revealed the fact, and the arrangement had to be closed. As a result, the Commissioners have lived in hot water ever since that time, and roundly berated each | matter to the Committee on Docks.

the freedmen were flest the vietims of the Washington Ring, who stole their money, and next were the victims of men ostensibly appointed to save something from the wreck of an institution that had been literally gutted by burglars, in the disguise of phllanthropists and devoted friends of the colored race.

HENRY D. COOKE, LEWIS CLEPHANE. George W. Balloch, Gen. O. O. Howard, J. W. ALVORD, and others who were members of the Finance Committee and trustees when the scandalous loans were made upon the worthless serip of rotten companies, some of which had only a nominal existence, swore they had no recollection of any of them, although in repeated instances they | J. DUDLEY? were the direct beneficiaries. From first to last there was a conspiracy among the Ring chiefs to plunder this bank, and they never stopped until it was ruined. Now it is proposed that the people of the United States shall foot the bill of this barefaced robbery while the robbers are allowed to go scot free

First Fruits of Schurz's Ute Policy.

The bill in Congress for robbing the Utes of their homes moves too slowly to suit the frontier gentry for whose benefit it is designed. The clerk who has been left in charge of the important Ute agency at Los Pinos telegraphs this news to Mr. CARL

"Read through Blue Caffon opened. Miners and proectors daily invading reservation. Many more reported n the way, most of them bound for Guanison County a the vicinity of the camp of the White River Uses."

These are disgraceful tidings. All winter long troops have encamped in or around the Ute reservation, to prevent an Indian outbreak. The red men have not attempted to break out, but white men have broken in under the eyes of the troops defying the treaty which pledges to the Utes protection from such an invasion. The troops have thus far been used by the HAYES Adminis tration, not to protect the Indians in their treaty rights and to perform the obligations of the Government, but to intimidate the Indians while remaining blind to the lawlessness of the whites.

It cannot be pretended that this invasion of the reservation was unexpected. As long ago as the month of February the organization of miners and frontiersmen for this purpose was made known. They even printed & circular, before starting on their quest, in which they used this language:

"We here declare it to be our unalterable purpose t explore and develop the country known as the Un reservation, regardless of Eastern sentimentalism or cir location offices. The earth was given to man to suf ne, and we intend to fulfit the Scriptural injunction Realizing the dangers and difficulties incident to our venture, and invoking the aid of Almighty Goo in the same, we invite all persons imbued with the spirit of progression to loin the enterprise, and, by subscribing t these rules, become one of us, so that plenty may simile upon you, and posterity, when, from the green field made habitable by your valor and industry, it reads the names of these who form the vanguard of the army of civilization, may point with pride, and say. 'My lather was one of the first to plant the flag of civilization on the celebrated Ute reservation. 17

But SCHURZ, at Washington, was too intent on his scheme for despoiling the Utes of eleven million acres confirmed to them by treaty, to provide against the invasion thus boldly proclaimed; while Tecumsen Sher-MAN has from the first advocated making war on the Utes, in order to increase the number of dead Indians. This ill-starred tribe has thus fallen a victim to the league between its natural enemies and its appointed guardians. With Haves's conniv ance, the troops have been used to frighten the Utes into surrendering their domains to frontier greed; while the Indian Office, con stituted to shield the red men, has allied it-

self with those who are despoiling them. Mr. HAYES may now, perhaps, formally warn all trespassers off the Ute reservation But they are there; they are armed; and they mean to stay. The Leadville expedition that started last week is doubtless by this time encamped in its selected region. well christened the Deflance District. Other erusaders are pouring into the reservation. Haves may make an ado of shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen, but the evil is done, and costly movements of troops

or bloody conflicts could not undo it. These invadors have taken their one from Washington. They know that Schurz and HAYES are pledged to expelling the Utes and that the first prospectors on the reservation will have certain advantages of knowledge of the ground. They shrewdly suspect, too, that if their lawlessness proves the element that turns the scale, causing the reluctant but alarmed Utes to accept SCHURZ's terms, they need fear no pegaltic for the outrages they are perpetrating.

Why are his Friends So Shy of an In

vestigation? Ever since he took office in the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Charles H. Marshall Alderman at Large, has been endeavoring to bring about an investigation of the Depart ment of Buildings. He makes no secret of his suspicions of the honesty of Mr. HENRY J. DUDLEY, the Superintendent of that de partment, and seems to be convinced of his ability to prove that Mr. Dudley misuses and dishonors his place.

The suspicions and, to some extent, the convictions of Mr. Marshall are shared by a good many other people. At all events Mr. Dudley seems to be in a position while an honorable man, sensitive regarding his reputation, would not be willing to occupy without at once demanding that he should have an opportunity to confront Mr. Man SHALL and any investigating committee he

might lead into his office. His friends and political backers say he is an unjustly accused and unreasonably suspected man; but that is all the more reason why they should give him the chance of vindicating himself by helping to secure the investigation for which Mr. MARSHALL is working so hard. Instead of doing that, Mr. Dudley's partisans in the Board of Aldermen try to cough down and otherwise snub the Alderman at Large whenever he makes any movement toward calling Mr DUDLEY to account. Yet, for several years stories of the most damaging kind have been circulated against the Superintendent of Buildings, a city official who puts lives in peril when he neglects the proper examination of structures proposed and existing, or is open to corrupt bargains.

Alderman Masshall returned to the case of Mr. Duplier on Tuesday, making the Garden the occasion for introducing resolu tions ordering a "full, free, and thorough investigation" of the Department of Buildings by a special committee. The preamble referred to that occurrence as furnishing a new ground for doubt of the efficiency and honesty of the department, which already was regarded "not as a protection to the lives of the community, but as an agency

which is placing them in peril." When Mr. Marshall proceeded to advo cate the passage of his resolutions he was This was the way in which these two Com- interrupted and very uncivilly treated, and ties under the law. The Douglass investi- feat the investigation. The Tammany Aldermen, with the aid of their Republican ailies, finally struck out the provision for a committee of investigation and referred the

other before the present committee; so that | Alderman STRACK, who said he believed

"that the Department of Buildings is the most corrupt institution in the country," and who is a member of this committee, in dicated pretty plainly his notion of the reference, "I have no doubt," said the Alderman, "that there is lime enough in this city, and even in that committee, to whitewash the Building Department and

its Superintendent, Mr. Dupley." What other inference can fair and sensible men draw from such a proceeding as that of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday than that there is something in the Building Department which will not bear the light? What man who values his good name would change places with Mr. HENRY

We't in the latest political news. Here, for instance, is a specimen from our esteemed contemporary. the Burlington Hawkeye:

"Tilipen's offer of \$2,000,000 for the Democratic nomi nation has created a panic among the rest of the candi-

Will the Hankeye kindly inform us when where, how, and to whom this offer was made? Was it by Mr. Tilden himself or through an agent? Was it in an autograph letter or a Was the money secret telegraphic cipher? payable on the delivery of the nomination, or in a series of installments? Was it to be publicly distributed among the delegates in the Convention, or handed over on the sly to some representative individual? Of course, as our esteemed contemporary is so sure of the fact, it can have no difficulty in reporting all these minor details.

The Senate debate over the proposal to compel the appointment of a certain number colored cadets is interesting. Its feature is the disposition by men of both parties to give colored boys a chance. Senator BURNSIDE was for making the West Point authorities understand that there must be no discrimination in the treatment of colored and white cadets. Mr. HEREFORD of West Virginia, while saying nothing against the colored race, doubted whether rules or regulations could establish social relations between white men and colored men. The debate was continued at considerable Then Senators congratulated one length. another that the Navy Appropriation bill had been passed by both Houses without change from the department estimates. When the KKL-Loog case was taken up, however, things were notso harmonious, and Messrs. Vance and KEL-Logg were soon contradicting and denving. The House spent the day in talk upon topics of no public interest.

No doubt the Czar's birthday party in the Winter Palace was a showy affair. Whether it was a very enjoyable affair for anybody concerned is another question. Neither host nor guests could well help remembering that in that very building, not many weeks some of his faithful subjects had tried to blow him up, and had come very near doing it. This recollection cannot have been promotive of

On Thursday evening the brethren and sisters of a Primitive Methodist church in Brooklyn gathered to welcome their new pastor. Several preachers from neighboring churches were present and, of course, made speeches. Among the rest the Rev. Justin D. FULTON, Baptist, was called upon for a few remarks, and responded nowise loth. According to the Brooklyn reporters, he said:

"There could be no doubt that the Primitive Church was fortunate in securing Mr. Fixed as its pastor. The church would be a good work, and if the Lord lasts came to Brooklyn He would be pleased to take a peep into the Park avenue church."

Yet we dare say the Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTO: preaches against the sin of profanity.

A case of a still hunt has occurred at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, where a company of the Third Cavalry, on taking possession of quarters left vacant for two years, found a trap loor, and beneath it a whiskey still, in good working order. Their predecessors had evidently been in the habit of liquefying Government corn. This discovery might, perhaps, be utilized in other stations of Government troops. It would be odd if troops who used to be employed in breaking up distilleries of moonshiners should be found addicted themselves to illicit distilling.

The Washington dinner to Boss SHEPHERD. with BELKNAP and BARCOCK among the guests, will recall memories and inspire reflections. So will the reappearance of S. W. Dorsey and POWELL CLAYTON as leading members of the id GRANT delegation from Arkansas to the Chicago Convention. With returning sunshine and warmth the snakes thaw out and crawl forth from their holes. The mere hope of third term of GRANT is thawing out the Ring jobbers and the carpet-baggers.

While Nashville is complacently celeorating her hundredth anniversary and feeling her age. Boston is preparing for her quarterthousandth, which occurs in the autumn of this year. Her Common Council has voted \$25,000 to secure a fit commemoration of the day-that s. \$100 for each year since the city was founded.

Can it be that Mr. Countries's new rig for rowing is a device to again escape crossing oars with HANLAN? It has been suggested that the great Union Springs oarsman has got up the device expecting that the referee will refuse to permit him to use it, and that then he (County Ev) will refuse to row. The public are prepared for any accident, real or invented, that will prevent the race. Mr. Countner will do well to put forth his best efforts to row, and to row to win. If he shirks the race in any way, he is professionally dead; if he rows and is beaten it will prove that he had good reason to try and avoid HANLAN; if he rows and wins, he will b the most popular oarsman in the United States.

Dwellers in the city who rise late know not the delights of such a morning as yester-day's in the country. The wind and rain of the night had cleansed the atmosphere so that it was as clear as crystal. The sky was very blue; the air redolent with the smell of the damp rich earth, and the perfumes of growing tree and berb and grass. It seemed as if nature had taken a new lease of life. One could almost see the buds swelling and the leaflets expanding. The grass, rain-washed and spangled with rain drops, glittered in the bright sunlight with a vivid emerald hue not seen later the day. Such were some of the sights of the April morning. There was no lack of sounds, Birds sang blithely in the trees and chirped in the hedges. Crows cawed affeld, or from high tree tops. All sounds travelled far. The low of cows, the neigh of horses, the many-toned loatings of calves and sheep and lambs, and the challenging crows of rival chanticleers sounded from barnyard to barnyard. And in any moment of silence, one, with car close to the earth, could hear the low but distinct hum of growing, moving, thrilling life,

It was not a bad morning in the city either. The grass in the parks was as green as the grass of the country. The sparrows held high carnival, but no other birds were seen, and the streets were muddy and slippery.

Later in the day the leaden-hued clouds and chilly winds were like the clouds and winds of November, and when the sun occasionally showed his face, the pale yellow light that filled the city streets resembled the light of a day late in the year.

Probably the most remarkable assemlage of sun spots that has appeared for several years is now visible north of the sun's equator. The spots extend in a row, approximately parallel with the equator, over a dis tance of about 140,000 miles. They are congregated into five principal groups, and the two end groups, which comprise the largest spots, are surrounded by enormous penumbrae, or rings of shade. About the larger spots, and scattered along between the groups, are smaller spots in great numbers, some so minute that a scopic power is required to show them. Around the whole wonderful procession, in which about thirty spots were counted vester-

day, and for thousands of miles on each side of it, the surface of the sun is heaped up into those ridges of light that the astronomers call faculas A good view of these spots may be obtained with an ordinary hand telescope magnifying twenty-five times. When seen with an astronomical telescope their appearance is startling. especially when their images are thrown upon a screen in a darkened room. These images can be enormously magnified; then, by a kind

of stereoscopic effect, they strikingly resemble the vast sun caverns that they represent. The month just closed has witnessed a arger number of immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden than was ever before known. An influx of upward of forty-six thousand within thirty days is indeed extraordinary; the nearest approach to it was that of the corresponding month seven years ago, when the arrivals were about three thousand fewer. At Baltimore Boston, and other seaports the European immigration has also been very heavy during the month; and at all these points, as at Castle Garden, the immigrants furnish good material for future citizens. The engagements made for the

present month of May, including the large ar-

rivals expected to-day, are likely to carry its

statistics even higher than these of April. This

year will probably be unprecedented in its ag-

gregate of immigration, even the year 1851

being leit far behind. If the story NATHAN ROSENBERG tells is true, Policeman 567 should be taught that his uniform does not carry with it the right to cuff poor street peddlers over the ears with his sched fist when they object to being robbed by him.

They were four Brooklyn hobbledehoys of from 14 to 18 years, they had been studious readers of the flash story papers and dime novels, and they decided to go West and have adventures. But there was a difficulty in the way; they had no money. After consultation they resolved to procure the necessary funds as some of the heroes of their favorite stories had done, to wit, by turning robbers. Accordingly they ran away from home, took possession of an old stable which had the name in the neighborhood of being haunted, elected the oldest boy captain, and entered upon the practice of their new profession. But things didn't turn out as they had done in the stories. The law in the person of an unromantic policeman, got its ere on them, and now all four are locked up. and the Western adventures indefinitely post-

BRADY'S POWER.

An Attempt to Control It by Adding a Section to the Post Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The sub-commitee to consider the Post Office Appropriation bill agreed upon the bill to-day, and it will be reported to the full committee to-morrow. Mr. Blackburn is Chairman of the sub-committee. He says that the bill as prepared approximates more nearly to the revenues of the department by several millions of dollars than any bill that has been reported in years. Judge Key has recently said that the receipts of the department were larger this year than ever before, and the appropriations should consequently be smaller. At the meeting of the full committee to-morrow an attempt will be made to place a clause in the bill abolishing the discretion now reposed in the Second Assistant Postmaster-General (Brady) with respect of contracts for service on star routes. Mr. Backburn and Mr. Biount are desirous that the present law should be amended. It is urged that under the new rules the Committee on Appropriations cannot present amendments changing existing law in appropriation bills. Any amendment which would prevent Brady from continuing the present system of favoritism and enormous allowances to contra tors would be in the line of economy and germane to an appropriation bill. by several millions of dollars than any bill that

A Political Conference.

There was a gathering Thursday evening at the residence of a prominent man in this city of about one hundred leading Republican business and professional men for the purpose of considering what course they should pursue if Grant was now ed at Chicago. Among others present were Joseph H. Choute, Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. Joseph Harper, Mr. Benjamin B. Bristow, and Benjamin H. Bristow, and others equally well known. Surprise was created y Mr. Curtis indicating that he was not prepared to say that if Grant was nominated he would be willing to belhimself or encourage others to do so. He was the only man present who talked that way

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sealing letter is only an extra precaution on the part of the writer. A postal card should be as safe from being read etter. The writing in both cases concerns only the writer and the receiver. It is the property of the writer until he drops it into the letter has. It then been mes the property of the Post Office in trust are the time been, in substitution of the time been, the substitution of the time perty substitution of And if he is in substitution of the control of the perty substitution of the control of the of the writer and the receiver. It is the property of the writer

for it. People are like a steam sugine, if it is too much governed, that is worse than having no covernment. The heat governor that was ever embetracted is the one that seeps the governor ball stealy in the receiving arms, and not frying sack sound and forward from the centre, and continuity opening and leasing the flirottle, which causes because tweat and tear. J. Siddat Travis. N. B.-I post this open, as that any person desirons of looking into another person's business can due. J. S. T.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-The caucus of Dom scratic Senators came no heaver solving the prob-lem of how to count the electoral vote than the Committees on Rules arrendy had. There is hardly any questi

A New Insurance Bill.

ALBANY, April 30.-Senator Birdsall introced a full to-lay to amond the act to regulate the issue policies and the reinsurance thereof by fire insurance of potential and the remainance thereof by fire insurance companies. It provides that it shall not be liaeral too flow companies. It provides that it shall not be liaeral too flow seed company trains that be insured in this some to printing and in it cosh, or uniconsuch company has be posted for the security of pulse juilders \$200.000 it also made the duty of the superintendent of insurance is require scheduling of the superintendent of insurance of the condition of a commany is fined.

Mr. Ferry's Boom.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-Senator Ferry is starting his boom again for the Vice Presidential nomina-tion. At the request of the National Woman's suffrage

An Important Telegraphic Invention.

Charles C. Bueil of New Haven, and formerly its city, has invented a self-adjusting relay magnet, thich is in tractical operation in the American Umon Telegraph offices at New Haven. The Page natent, owned by the Western Union Company, covers the employment of a retractile spring, or its mechanical equivalent, in the adjustment of relay magnets; but this invention avoids the Pace patent, with as good results and less costly instruments, and is pronounced by electricians to surpass librours electro-motograph, designed for the same observa-

What is Before Us !

Let no man be foolish enough to indulge the ope that Grant will be heaten at Chicago. The whole rowd of plumlerers and spoil seekers are with him, and he will carry the Convention with hardly a protest. But

Ten days ago the colony of Arkansas negroes w in this city asked the American Colonization Society o pay their passage to Liberia and support them through he first months after their arrival. "We have b ied in every way to help ourselves." The Secretary and Freasurer of the Society now appeals in turn to the pr ic. He says these would be emigrants are exceptionally be serving; estimates the amount needed at \$100 for each of the older members of the party and \$30 spiece for the children, and invites the benevolent to send their contri-butions to Benjamin B. Sherman, Esq., Mechanics' Bank, Wall Street.

Yesterday was celebrated in the usual way as Founder's Day" at Vassar Female College. It is the universary of the firth of Matthew Vassar, to whom the institution owes its existence. The main feature of the ceremonies was an oraticulty Niss Harriet E. Stant. who graduated at the head of her class in 1878. Previous to yesterday only one graduate has been selected to deliver the address on like occasion. Miss Stanton is the daughter of Mr. Henry B. and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- After more than two years of constant labor by two experts, in examining the books of the Treasury, under the resolution of Mr. Davis of West Virginia a condition of facts is found which claims the most serious attention.

The Register of the Treasury is the bookkeeper of the Government. All the publicaccounts finally go into his office. Until the advent of Grantism, the official statements of the national debt were made exclusively by the Register, for the good reason that he slone had the evidence by which they could be verified. In 1870 Mr. Boutwell radically changed this established system, and took upon himself the function of issuing the debt statements monthly. When the report of the Secretary and that of the Register for that fiscal year (1869-70) were published, the former showed an increase in the debt of \$240,000,000 over the latter for the ten years from 1861 to 1870, inclusive. It was alleged by Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sherman, and others, in the debate on this subject, that this immense discrepancy resulted from the new mode of stating the debt.

To make the two official statements agree Mr. Boutwell issued an order in 1870 requiring the Register to adopt his figures, though the public books did not justify the change. He had gone back to 1833, and reconstructed the debt upon a new basis of his own, which covered the huge discrepancy, and many other shortcomings of which little is yet known. To do this effectively, he was obliged to force a balance by adding \$6,293,827.76 to the public debt. authority for which cannot be found on the books of the Treasury! The items were absolutely invented.

Any proper examination of the public debt and the receipts and expenditures between 1860 and 1570 would require, according to the testimony of the experts, four or more clerks for five years to do the work thoroughly. Yet it appears from the report of the committee that Mr. Boutwell employed a raw clerk for that service during five months, and his figures constituted the whole foundation of the change which uprooted the well-regulated practice begun under Hamilton and followed by all the Secretaries of the Treasury down to Boutwell.

When it is known that bonds, bank notes, legal tender notes, internal revenue stamps, and other issues are delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the loan division, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, and so on, without any sufficient checks to protect the Government against fraud, counterfeiting, and robbery, there well may be misgiving as to the operations of the Treasury. All bonds that pass through the Register's office, originally or by transfer, are recorded. But they might easily be issued under the present method by collusion and go out without record, because there is no safeguard worthy of the name. The integrity of a single clerk is the only protection to the public. That is to say, in the absence of an effective check he has it in his power to issue a bond for \$10,000 for only \$1,000 paid in. No return can be found for the accrued interest on the bonds sold, which is believed to cover many millions. And the running account of interest on the public debt differs by tens of millions between the different offices, as the statements of the cash balances do, when respectively made by the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Register, and the Comptroller, who are commonly accepted as checks upon each

other. This is also the case in the accounts of receipts and expenditures. The journals, ledgers, and other books of the Treasury abound in erasures and alterations. of material figures, affecting hundreds of millions of dollars. Whole pages are cut out of several of them. Mr. Stoughton called the Returning Board rascalities "clerical errors." The champions of Boutwell, Richardson, and Sherman have found that phrase convenient to cover transactions which ought to send some-

body to the penitentiary. All these contradictory statements, forced balances, mutilations of records, false exhibits. and this singular change in the manner of making up the public debt account, to include the eventful period between 1861 and 1870. when everything was at loose ends, were not the result of accident, nor the work of careless clerks. There was another and a larger motive behind, touching the Republican party, its management of the Treasury, and the integrity of leaders standing well before the country. This committee has only scratched the surface.

West Point the Enemy of Free Government TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two years

go The Sex again and again thundered out, "Abolish lest Point!" You described that concern as a breeding place of anti-republican notions, and a nest of sham drietocracy, living at the expense of the industrious peo-ple, without giving any return worthy of the cost. I had some experiences about the time your language was uttered, that proved its justice and propriety.

I was then in the habit of visiting a place in the vicinity of West Point. The place often had many of the proferrors in the Military Academy among its visitors. On

day, when I was in conversation with one of these proorthogopatry the disapproved of them. He held that be arranged in ranks and classes, according to their pursoits and fortunes; that the system of society and social order prevalent in the leading nations of Europe, and acctioned by how, sught to be adopted here, that it was recessive to keep the lower classes in their proper place. and that the present state of things could not last much lower. I listened to the talk of this unitiary nobleman, I did not argue the ease with him at all; but I could not bely minking that evening of what he said, and I have often mought of it since then. It was not long niterward that I sat out on the balcony

one Sunday afternoon with another of the military professors of West Point. He had been at the religious ser vices of the Academy clergyman in the earlier cart of the day, and he talked of the churches and the many sects that are found in this country. He disapproved of the toleration of a many religious sects—Baptists, Meth-edists, Presbyterians, and one thing or another. He held that they led the people astray, and prevented that unity of the reclesiastical machiners which seemed to him desirable. He believed that we ought to have an Established Church in this country; that we ought to ollow the English example and set up Episcopalian as the State religion, and that if was the business of the Government to provide the poorle with a proper system public worship. He was sure we would have to come this sort of thing in the end, to prevent the would at once disappear before a strong church estab-lishment. I listened to the talk of this ecclesiastical trooper, I did not argue the case with him stall; but after he left me I could not belp pondering over what I heard, and I have often pendered over it since. Both of these military processors of West Point were still agents of the people who had established the free, bemocratic institutions which they condemned. They outh displayed the scirit of pretence and anothery that is fostered at West Point. I say that such an inst should not be tolerated, much less supported, by the American people. JAFFERSON.

A Proce Oblinary by a Great Poet. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE HON. — Philadelphia Letter.

The Hon. — Philadelphia had but few letter liminimates than the Hon. — whose death was amounted vesterias, whether he was considered in his capacity as manuacturer, as citizen filling the measure of good citizenship, as private rentleman setting a good example, or as member of fourgress. He acted his part in all, and there the honor stands.

AN AMERICO-SYRIAN MISSIONARY.

The Departure of the Rev. G. A. Ford for his Field of Labor in Syrin. After a successful pastorate of four years in the Ramapo Church, the Rev. Geo. A. Ford resigned his charge on Thursday evening, and

the Rev. Eben B. Cobb of Auburn, N. Y., was ordained and installed as his successor. The Rev. T. A. Leggett of Chester preached the sermon, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Freeman of Nyack made the ordaining prayer, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York delivered the enarge to the paster elect. The music was condered by a few friends of the church residing in Brook-lyn, who kindly tendered their services. The

whole service was interesting and impressive and its solemnity was intensified by the parting words of Mr. Ford, who delivered the chinge to the people, urging them to be go-workers with his successor.

Mr. Ford sails in the steamer Britannic this morning for Syria, where he was born, within six miles of the sea of Tiberius, when his father was a missteamy. He proposes to devote his life to missionary work in the field father was a missionary. He proposes to devote his life to missionary work in the field consecrated to him by his father, who labored there seventeen years. Mr. Ford spent the first years of his life in Syria, and came to this country when 14 years old. He has been occupied since that time in fitting himself for the ministry. Next to pr. Jessup, he was considered the best Arabic scholar in this country. He was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary four years ago, and during his pastorate of the Hamapo church has added 112 members to the roll, besides completing a postgraduate course. Mr. Ford's successor was likewise graduated from the Union Theological Seminary.

The Truly Good Man on Grantism

From the Courier Jonana CINCINNATI, April 22.-I had the pleasure of CANCINNATI, ADTI 22.—1 Bud I the pleasure of railing on peacon Richard Smith of the Gassie this morning. I was impressed with the percent of this families differ. He was once a blombe, but now it is hard to adult its style. He is a very handsome man, and possessed of very winning wave, all of his peculiar style. I obserted an interview with some degree of reloctance, out he looked not unamiable, and I took heart.

"Deacon Richard Smith will please parlon me for deating, him a bew minotes."

He motioned an acquirescence without speaking.

"Will you be so could acta fell me what effect the action of the Syracius Convention will have on the political heachest of your party." Was it mexcented. When the additional content of the strength of the convention of the strength of the strength of the convention of the strength of

convictions."
"Your paper is a supporter of Mr. Sherman, I believe, and opposed to ten. Grant?"
Here the truey good man lightened. His chaloyant eyes lairly glearned with energy whenever he raised them to look at mr. look at me.
"I am opposed to Grant," he said, with marked empha-sis, " and I will sustain Mr. Sherman. He is my first and last choire." Deacon Biehard Smith, will the Chicago Convention

nominate Gen. Grant?

By in means, he said. "Sherman will go in with the strength of the Ohio backing and will have a better chance than Grant. Grant caund be nominated."

What means this chamor about an independent candidate. Deacon Richard Smith?

I cannot tell what is the strength of that movement, but usy belief is that should Grant be nominated there will be a kind man out."

but up belief is that sound Grant be nominated there will be a bird man our.

"Will that third man he Mr. Sherman!"

"Will that third mean be Mr. Sherman!"

"Will that third mean be Mr. Sherman it so into the Convention as a powerful cardidate, and will said to the Convention as a powerful cardidate, and will said to the close it.

"But suppose that Mr. Sherman, as an independent candidate, could raily to his support all the resumption ists, the antichiral-termers, the German vow, the fleating independent element who have no recessive dread, and the large class of lard morey then from both parties, would it not be a ferming prospect for Mr. Sherman?

"By no means, Sir," he answered. "Mr. Sherman will develop strength chough to get the nomination. Mr. Sherman will abide the action of the Convention."

"But Deacon Burbard Smith," I answered, "where will the independent cardidate come in when Mr. Sherman will the beacon strength and something the said when Mr. Sherman has so good a showing?"

"I do not have it will not be Sherman."

"I cando nominated, do you think it probable that Gen. personal hepitarity an independent of his great personal hepitarity and made proposed on the sound have a personal hepitarity of what forms in me of his great personal hepitarity of what forms in me of his great personal hepitarity of what forms in me of his great personal hepitarity in the South by his late try?"

"I do not," he said, "The people down there understand it all very wells and it is more than folly for Gen. Grant or any other Republican to hope for the electoral vote of any Southern State." and ugly, while his wire was young and pretty. The disparity in age and looks led the husband to love his wife

A Presbyterian Minister Takes a New Departure.

From the Philadelphia Times. The Rev. Mr. Moore of Covington, Ky., hought differently from his brethren recarding matters of Sunday observance, and was bold enought to say so in sermon. This was several weeks ago. Element free-yeary, of which he was member, has now taken up his are and passed judgment on it.

By a large and decided vote the Presbytery pronounced for Moore unsound and hevelveal, whereupon Mr. Moore

Moore insound and, hereiteal, whierenhou Mr. Moo del his hack upon the Presbylery and departed, is gentleman. Bas, been, pastor of a leadily chare has been a prominent, man in Ahe denomination dows of the way to keep Sanday holy involve into m than has been, castomary among most Presb om than has been, castomary among most Presb erians.

While he is not in favor of making the day one of dissi-pation, he would allow liberly for much rest which is not

oure believes that a vast number of professed lissipation.

The Preshyterian Church in all its branches is very onservative on this question and is not disposed to allow innovations on the old rules.

At a meeting of the officers of the Ladies Training School, held at the Martha's Rest, addresses were made by Mrs. L. M. Brouson, Mrs. Beatty, and others. It was unanimously resolved to make an appeal to the gentlemen of New York; and from this appeal we

quote the following passage:

We need a training school for servants. Perhaps no effort of modern trues has so thoroughly aimed at the humane in rendering persons will helpful by proper en-couragement and probe-tion, and the be entirely unser-tarian. Without being fluorentily secured, this work cannot go on. Those who desire context in their hones and have reasest for the health and happiness of their wives and families, as an act of immanity, are causefly requested to and us now in this work. We wish to open our cooking school early in May.

Archery in the Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Park ommissioners have authorized the New York Archery jub to take possession of a pertion of our Central Park awn. I hope that every archery club in town will now awn. I hope that every archery club in fawn will now spinly for a permit to fix their arrows on that hem. or course, they will be refused, in which case let us discharge the Commissioners as unworthy to hold office. They have not the right to grant my exclusive privileges. The Park is the property of the people, and hot, as some conceited assess inscrinc, the tradectate of capitalists who shirk their taxes. We will not submit to having this favoritism shown by pain servates of the people.

ARRECTS VESTICIES, Jr.

Bigger Dogs than Herr Essig's. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN caks of Mr Essig, the burgomaster of the village of conduct, and any Sinity art, as a Count, while he is only a supple Herr Essig (not Esseg). He raises remarkably no and very his does but the biscest in decreasing are country by Mr Herrmann, in Zahim, expectably the residence of Cavar and Misca, heaviling in height by animeters and more, is now the more cache hard in the choice world. Mr. Bergmann ships his dogs to every set of the close.

HANFTON, MASS., April 50.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your issue of vesterday, under the heading "Sunbeams," I was stated that Mr W H (Dadstone, eldest son of the

A Great Inventor's Early Poverty.

In the little city of Nashun, where the Howe sed to wash Howe's shirt every week, because he w.

Fenal Justice to Rich Rogues and Poor. Clothes that are worn at the people's expense Sometimes are the and sometimes are coarse. Men are shut up for a few pattry pence.

Others go free, by favor or force. He who grows nich by defracting the State.

Building the public to dance as he pipes.

Dressing in broadcloth and dising from plate. Ought to wear stripes.

Cebblers who labor with lapstone and awl.

Pegging and stitching the work on their knees, Earn what they get, though their gains be small-Not so with others, who not at their case. Men who have holes in the public purse. Thousands to gain; and nothing to lose. Making our treedom a fraud and a curse

Criminals languish in prisons to-day. Others, more guilty, are brilliant and gay, Rich with the wreck of the public weal. They who have this ved from one man or the State, Brothers in crime, like brothers should dwell.

Justice should hold the small regues and the great,

Hard are the stones that the convict breaks, Slowly the rocky mass crumbles away; Easy the ruin that bribery makes Truth will move enward, although it be lame, Justice for tardiness sometimes atones

Shut in a cell.

Weak lungs are cruelly racked and the general strength gradually wasted by a periastent, deep-seated couch, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to curry You will derive certain benefit from it, also, if troubled with either assistance to bronchitts.—de.

Men who make freedom a cheat and a shame

SUNDEAMS.

-The excessive profamity of a testator is put forward in a Springfield will case as proof of insanity.

—The old manisoleum of Augustus Cosar

at Rome is being converted by an architect into a sple -Robert G. Seymour is the name of a Bos-

clergyman who introduced Beecher to an audience as the genius next to Shake-speace."

-An American historian is now sojourning in General for the purpose of obtaining original docu-ments in regard to the general my of Columbia. -Some steamboat hands at Milwaukee

invited a hungry tramp to eat a "square meal" with them. He so overfed himself that he died the same mint. -The Italian workmen in the St. Gothard tunnel struck lately because they were paid off in the paper money of their native land, which is considerably

-The number of foreigners in Rome during Holy Week was larger this year than it has been since 1876. A band of American schoolmistresses created a sensatio

-Baron Blanc, the present Italian Minister at Washington, is to be transerred to Constantinople, and Count Corti, whom he replaced at Washington, will be transferred from the Rosporus to Paris. -The Benedictine order of monks has

given to the Church forty pones, two hundred cardinals, fits patriarchs, sixteen hundred and thirty archbishops five thousand bishous, and numerous cane -It was a cowardly mob that lynched Hank Long at Hancock Chapel, Ind. They ran like sheep when he shot one of them, and only dared to return and hang him when it was certain that he had exhausted

-Lagow telegraphed to his wife at Palestine, lit, to go to the railroad station with a hearse to meet a certain train, as he would then arrive dead. She did so, and found him dead-drunk. Angry at his joke, and possibly disappointed, she had him thrown into the hearse, in which she conveyed him home -Ellis asked Kerwin, at the door of a Lou-

isville beer garden, if Otter had gone out. "Well, be Otter (oughter) gone," was the reply. "I asked for information, and not for a had pun," said Ellis. "What's more, I can lick any man that insults me like that," A ued, in which Kerwin was stabbed -James Smith hugged and kissed a girl against her will in a Galvesion street, and she had him arrested. He was fixed \$15, which he part, and went home congratulating himself that he had got out of the serare

easily. But he was mistaken. His wire niet him at the door with a rolling pin, knocked him down, and pounded him until he was insensible. -Sidney A. Shores, who married his step daughter, aged 11, at Somerset, Md., has been fined \$500 for violating a State law forbidding such wedlock. The marriage is also invalidated. The Rev. Zaccheus Bowen, who performed the ceremony, is very old, and, as he pleaded that he did not know the conthfulness of the

girl, the public prosecutor let him go unnumshed. -Prof. Lagarde of Göttingen has contradieted in the German papers an absurd story of a MS of the Apostle Peter having been found among the papers of a deceased Swedish Jew at Jerusalem, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society having vainly offered £2,000 for it. He has been at the pains of writing to the President of the society, who informs him that the story

-Jacob Webber of Tarboro, N. C., was old

wildly, and the wife to get weary of her husband. He discovered good cause for jealousy, and declared that all he wanted was to be rid of her. But he could not live without her, for, when about to quit the court room, after obtaining a divorce, he fell dead from heart discuss. -It is bad enough to have athletes compete in long-distance waiking matches. It is too but to induce cripples to do so. Yet on the 14th of May there begins, in Paterson, N. J., a thirty-six-hour walking

match, in which all the competitors must be one-legged, and walk on a reg or an artificial leg. The first prize will be an artificiality worth \$100, and thirty per cent of the gate money. There should be a society formed over there for the provention of cruelty to one-legged men. -The British Government has just given Landon, which recently hought the English patents from Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, Ohio, for 24 largest size Brush machines and 432 lamps. The order amounts to nearly \$100,000, and when filled will make the num-

ber of Brush lights in operation about 3,000. The lights

are for the use of the British navy. The order was sent

to Cieveland because the British company is not ye -A Philadelphia shoemaker is making fifty pairs of shoes for the men who are to go on the How gate Polar expedition. Each pair will weigh from long to five counts, have soles 4% inches wide, and body 3% inches wide. Between the inner and outer soles thick layer of cork is placed to provent dampness remtrating. The shoes are made of beaver cloth, and fined throughout with lamb's skin with the wool on. Between

the cloth and the lamb's skin pieces of bladder are place to insure dryness to the feet -In winter a route across Georgian Bay, Canada, is marked on the ice by bushes placed at inter vals. James Cornell, who is near sighted undertook to a vam search for the land. He had no tood, and at the end of that time became crazed by hunger, cold, and faticue. Seventeen days afterward he was found by Indians. It is supposed that he had eaten nothing, and he was trightfully emperated; but careful nursing has

brought about his recovery. -Berry Scoggins had committed a murder at Thomasville, that, and was a fortuse in the mountains. At every meal time he holdly entered somethod?" ionise, demanded a piace at the table with the family some armanused a place at the take with the family, and are with a cocket gun lying across his lap. A Sheriff and a large party at length went out to much mind own. He took a position at the top of a hill, and fired on them; but he had only a shoulden, and they could account of his range, while still within rifle distance. Their best marksman was deputed to shoot him, and our butters were loaded in him, causing death.

-M. Guizot, while on a visit to Lord Aberen in Scotland, was taking to him in the park one day about the English system of elections, when his her stopped before a modest cottage. "This little house "I add, "recalls to me a shanneful deed in my political lif "What" an act of violence?" "You shall hear. I b "You shall bear. I ha as tenant here on independent fellow, who annoved me horribly. In every election he strenhously apposed in I make up my mind to be rid of him." "Hat you turns him eat?" "No. I reduced his rent by a gainet, as "No. I reduced his rent by a guines, and destroyed his qualification. A mean trick, and I've always been ashamed of it."

-A famous London physician used to relate that he had fore gone almost daily to the "Shake" near London Bridge, to rest a while and dring a glass wine from the wood. For many years he had taken it it a matter of a area that he must not introde on the privi cy of the gentleman who, as it happened, invariable selected the next stall. But sympathy itself successed certain curiosity. One day the warmth of the weatht and the generosity of the liquid broke the long stell and raising his voice he said "Sir, I have but the pleasure of taking my wine next to you now for twenty seven years May I venture to usk my triend aname? A hollow vide twided " Sir, you're a very imperiment tellow." Suth was the rule of coffee house excitety in those days.

-Even thus early the coaching season in London has developed into what primitive to be an 1706 dented brilliancy. About three weeks since a conorened the season between lipson and town the ste being from the White Hart, High street, but with identical ion where the wordly Wards and his to Pleasant Weiler, the hears agent paragraph testand on Sam Weiler, the hears saved Barron, the mass of spinsor, from the formschanning Mr Jinger Testan defined already on the read are Moore when soweth Preeman, Prior, Capt. Moreover, and a vest the first 1970s. Another two or three weeks will we be more use additional to the best of catches simplify, while same key all bring to the rendezeous at the Prood of Magazine at the usually large and anistografic noister at the opening MF son of the four-in-hand and maching class.

-The question of curved pitching in ball playing has attracted much attention for the respective, and some have asserted that it is impossible pictors to share the dall in the manner so often it served in the reports of games. A special committee the Providence Franklin Security agreement on most game the matter, reported to the society at a cost meeting. Shall, after three stakes were placed in a time line, or a distance of about thirty had appert the ball off thrown, by a person arounding behind the first said of such a manner that it passed to describe to the first bathe left of the second, and to the right of the third ball was then so thrown that an insect to the life to first stake, the second the second published of the and, showing that the patcher havethe powertocals

the ball to curve to the right of cutat merour.

"Where do you think," writes a gentile men from London. "Leanne a ross Loud Renconduid day! In Great Queen street: You want to know it on earth he was doing there. He was tooking tures. There is he reabouts a turn or print to publishes for sale very admirable for one of a are postraits are the most artistic wors of the tolding his exculuse in his exe unit smile pression of amused interest the counterfall of illustrious contemporaries with his was fine, but not without a second of his Lordship was got on as it for the best frack cost, draft continuation. A cest of hats, and the James 1 - 1 par was not alone, but I did not a low to person who was with him but I suspect he was some toreigner. Lord Beaconsdeld took his time over the peture gallery, and when he had studied its contents this

satisfaction he sauntered legality to his carriers."